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PARES - Riceque No. 13, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for our n wish to have rejected articles returned, they mus to all eases send stamps for that purpose,

The Liberty to Earn a Living.

We print on another page of this paper a selection from the many letters which we have received commendatory of our course in asserting the independence of THE SUN and of its business against the arrogant tyranny of the Typographical Union.

It gratifies us to find that our successful resistance to this combination against the rights of both employer and employed is properly understood. Our fight has been not so much for our own freedom as for that of all men who have their abor to sell, and these letters and the many oral expressions of sympathy made to us show that working men themselves appreciate the value of the battle for independence we have won.

This strike, it must be remembered, was not due to any dissatisfaction with the wages paid by THE SUN. It was simply a war on printers not included in the Typographical Union to prevent their exercising their liberty to accept employment where they pleased. It was not labor fighting against capital, but labor fighting against labor. It was simply an attempt of a combination of printers to drive all other printers from working and to keep them from it.

The Typographical Union, beaten in its treacherous effort to hamper our business by ordering our compositors and stereotypers to strike at a critical moment in the preparation of the morning paper, now threatens by "boycotting" to "crush THE SUN," to "ruin" it and to "stop its publication." They will not, of course, succeed, but that they should attempt in this way to deprive of work the thousands of men who depend on THE SUN for employment and a living, shows how hollow is their pretence that they are acting in the "interests of labor."

The Dangerous Condition of France.

Why is it that the second court-martial now trying DREYFUS refuses to heed the judgment rendered by the Court of Cassation, and is conducting an inquiry without any regard to the limits prescribed by that supreme tribunal? Why do the Generals who are testifying at Rennes comport themselves as if they had nothing to fear from disciplinary measures at the hands of DE GALLIPET, the present Minister of War? Why does Guerin, the Anti-Revisionist agitator, venture to defy the authority of the Paris police and of the Minister of the Interior? Why is it that a petition addressed to President LOUBET has been circulated, and has been already signed by a large proportion of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, demanding an immediate convocation of that body? Because it is well understood that the Cabinet headed by M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, has but a brief and precarious hold of power, because the belief is widespread that it can be and will be upset by the Chamber upon the reassembling of that body; that President Louser himself can be forced to resign by a refusal to accept any Ministry commended by him, and that, thus, the whole executive power of the French Republic may be transferred to the enemies of DREYFUS, who, after secing to it that the accused officer is condemned a second time, will take effective measures to stop the outcry for a revision of the sentence.

France has often been governed by minorities, and, although it is the consensus of intelligent observers that a majority of Frenchmen desire a second conviction of DREYFUS, it might happen that the majority would be inarticulate and impotent. That is not the case at the present time. The existing Chamber of Deputies, when it was elected in May, 1898, reflected faithfully the feeling against DREYFUS, which was then overwhelmingly preponderant not only in Paris but in all parts of France. It was at that time almost impossible for any man to be chosen a deputy who did not profess himself opposed to a revision of the sentence pronounced against. DREYFUS by the first court-martial. No change had taken place in the sentiments of the popular branch of the Legislature when, in July, 1898, CAVAIGNAC, Minister of War, delivered the notorious speech in the course of which he laid great stress upon the document subsequently shown to have been forged by HENRY. By an almost unanimous vote of the Chamber, that speech was ordered to be placarded in every commune of France. Then came HENRY's confession and suicide, followed by ESTERHAZY's disclosures, more or less authentic, and by Picquart's demonstration that the bordereau could not have been penned by DREY-FUS. The demand for a re-investigation of the affair now became so peremptory on the part of a high-minded minority in France, backed, as this was by an almost unanimous outburst of indignation in foreign countries, that the Brisson Cabinet was led to order a reference of the DREYFUS case to the Court of Cassation.

Anti-Dreyfusards, however, were still Brisson Cabinet was shortly displaced by fustice, once started, did his best to throw it off the track by securing the enactment of a law transferring the Dreyfus inquiry from the criminal section of the Court to the whole tribunal. Then occurred certain incidents favorable to the friends of DREY-FUS. President FAURE, who was completely controlled by the Anti-Dreyfusards, died suddenly, and was succeeded in the office of Chief Magistrate by M. Lou-BET, a man convinced that military influence must be kept subordinate to the civil power. Not long afterward, the ministry, headed by M. Durux, was defeated, but President LOUBER was

avowed or secret enemies of DREYFUS were congruous elements was constructed by fidence was secured for it by a very narrow new Premier prorogued Parliament until ing the crisis which, it was foreseen, the second trial of DREYFUS would provoke. The gravity of the present situation in

Parliament before the term to which it was beaten in the Chamber and succeeded by an Anti-Dreyfusard Premier. Indeed, it is not M. Louber as it treated M. Grévy, and deat all, thus driving him to resign, in the hope of being able to replace him by a Chief Magistrate inflexibly opposed to a revision of DREYFUS'S sentence. But, it may be said, there is an alternative course open to President LOUBER and to Premier WAL-DECK-ROUSSEAU. With the consent of the Senate, which they would be almost certain of securing, they could dissolve the present Parliament and order the election of a new Chamber of Deputies. Unfortunately, they share the conviction of well-informed onlookers that a considerable, if not a large majority of Frenchmen are opposed to revision, and, consequently, they would have nothing to gain by an appeal at the present moment to the electors. If, on the other hand, they can manage to reach the autumn without encountering a dangerous popular outbreak, and, especially, if DREYFUS should be acquitted by the second court-martial, they can face the present Chamber, reassembled, without fear of its probable hostility, for the existing Cabinet was framed for the sole purpose of coping with a temporary emergency and never expected to be long-lived. Were the Dreyfus question once settled, President Louner would have no objection to a Cabinet headed by M. MELINE, who is still the strongest single politician in the Chamber of Deputies. What Premier WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and

his gallant colleague, General DE GALLIFET. are trying to assure is the performance of an act of justice in the teeth not only of the whole French army, but of a majority of the Chamber of Deputies and of the people of France. All the more honor to them if they

The Decline of Irish Agriculture.

The Blue Book on Irish Agricultural affairs that has been issued recently, is eloquent of the decay into which the most important industry of the country has fallen, and from which there seems no immediate prospect of its being lifted.

The figures are compiled by Mr. T. W. GRIMSHAW, the Irish Registrar-General, from the reports of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the other collecting agencies throughout the country. The facts are of the depressing character now almost chrone. The population touches the lowest figure yet officially recorded, 4,530,000, or nearly half that at which it stood just before the great famine. The area actually under crop in 1898, including meadow and clover, was 40,146 acres less than in 1897. Grass and pasture showed an increase of about 8,000 acres, and 35,253 acres had returned to bog, waste and water. In some parts of the country, wild birds that had been driven away by cultivation and drainage, have again made their appearance. The decrease of land under tillage Was 38 474 acres

Most notable is the decline in the cultivation of flax, which was 24.3 per cent. under that in 1897. In 1889 the area under this crop was 113,652 acres; in 1897 it had fallen to 45,537 acres, and last year to 34,-469. These figures indicate the approaching disappearance of the native sources of he supply of raw material for one of Ireland's most important industries.

Cereals and green crops also show shrinkage, while the extent of land in use for stock feeding and wild pasture is greater than it was ten years ago. Agricultural wages are very low, and vary from fifty cents a day without food for men, and thirty-six cents for women and boys in summer, to thirty-six cents and less for men and twenty-five cents and less for women and boys in winter. In winter the women find very little employment in some districts even at those miserable wages, and none at all in other districts. In the richer parts of Ulster a man considers himself well paid with seventy-five cents a day, but the work at that rate of pay is not constant. Taking things all around, the problem of keeping body and soul together in Ireland seems no nearer solution than it was

forty years ago. Neither the landlord nor the small tenant can be said to be blamable for this state of things now, for the price of agricultural produce does not enable them to pay higher wages than they are paying.

Some alleviation of the state of things disclosed in Mr. GRIMSHAW's report might follow the remission of the \$12,000,000 of annual over-taxation imposed on Ireland by the British Government, according to the report of its own Commission; but there are no signs of any present intention of bringing the taxation of Ireland down to an equitable level

with that of Great Britain. Great changes would seem to be necessary in Ireland if the people are to emerge from the chronic state of poverty in which they have so long existed. Thinning by emigration does not remedy matters, nor do all the laws and regulations invented and passed by the British Parliament.

The Navy and the Philippines, A valuable paper by Lieut, NIBLACK, on the question what the acquisition of the Philippines will require of the Navy, has been read at the Naval War College. In considering that question, Lieut. NIBLACK divides the Islands into four groups: first, Luzon and Mindoro, with an area equal to predominant in the Chamber, and the that of Ohio and a population of 3,500,000; second, the Visayan District, a belt extenda Ministry headed by M. Duruy, who, alling from east to west between Luzon and though he could not stop the engine of Mindoro, and including Palawan, Samar, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohul, Masbate and Leyte, with an area equal to Kentucky and a population of 2,500.-000; third, Mindanao, with an area equal to Indiana and a population of 500,000;

100,000, The description of the people given by Lieut. NIBLACK is interesting, and we will follow it closely. The Negritos, or hill tribes, probably the primitive people, number about 10,000, and are found only in the islands of Luzon, Panay, Negros, and Mindanao. Being armed with bows and into this year's contest more largely than long unable to form a Cabinet acceptable to arrows, they are not a considerable factor usual, making the canvass in many dis-

fourth, the Sulu Archipelage, with an area

less than Rhode Island and a population of

the Chamber, owing to the fact that the in the military situation. Fully eleventwelfths of the native population is of even yet preponderant in that body. Ulti- Malayan blood. In northern Luzon, this mately, a ministry composed of most in- has been crossed with Chinese and Japanese blood, and in many islands with Negrito. M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, and a vote of con- The Tagalos, of central and southern Luzon, a comparatively pure Malayan type, majority. As promptly as possible, the have been the instigators and cause of the present Filipino outbreak. The Visayans, the autumn in order to have a free hand dur- | whose language is more widely spoken than | any other, are more industrious, more gentle and more adaptable than the Tagalos, and the feeling between the two people is France will now be recognized. M. Wal- not altogether friendly. Most of the DECK-ROUSSEAU does not dare to convoke | people of Mindanso and the Sulu group are of the Mohammedan faith, and are prorogued, lest he should be forthwith known as Morros. "They are of mixed Semitic and Malayan stock, and evidently, in past centuries, invaded and overran the improbable that the Chamber would treat islands from Borneo. Between them and all other tribes there has been continual cline to accept at his hands any Ministry | warfare, and they are treacherous, indolent, fanatical," and given to piracy and robberv.

Lieut, NIBLACK reckons that in all there are "about fifty dialects and native languages," and says that the dream of a republic is only the ambition of a few designing and well educated Tagalos, who have an eye on custom house receipts, and "do not in any sense represent the natives." Since the latter are not a homogeneous people, their government must come from an exterior source. But with the collapse of the insurrection, the building of railroads and the establishment of an army of occupation, the problems in Luzon will be solved. When once the extra military expenses are stopped, the Philippines will pay us well, for among their products are sugar, hemp, cordage, hats, mats, textiles, cotton, rice, tobacco, coffee, copra, wax, sapan wood, various sorts of timber, indigo, spices, horses, cattle, swine, hides, marble, sulphur, kaolin, iron, coal, lead, mercury, platinum, copper, silver and gold, while in the Sulus pearls are found.

As to the naval requirements of the Philippines, these are small craft and auxiliaries. Lieut. NIBLACK holds that the islands should be made a separate division of the Asiatic fleet, leaving the larger ships to cruise in general on the station as formerly. With naval stations at Cavite, Ilo Ilo and Port Isabel, there would be central points of supplies and communication for the districts already described. Lieut. NIBLACK thinks that two years of naval patrol duty in the Philippines is about the maximum for the best results for officers and men considered physically and also profession ally, it being then desirable to vary the service. He also advises that on the Asiatic station our Commander-in-Chief should be a Vice-Admiral, so that he may not hold a rank inferior to that of othe foreign flag officers on the station.

But Lieut. NIBLACK does not believe that the squadron of the Philippines will be costly to maintain. The Castine, Concord, Bennington, Yorktown, Wheeling, Helena. Princeton, Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Manila, Leyte and Callao would, it supplemented by the gunboats purchased by the Army, be enough, even with the petty warfare in Mindanao and the Sulus which we must expect for some time.

The general impression gained by Lieut NIBLACK was that of "the amazing fertility the great promise and the substantia value" of the Philippines, and his observations, made on the spot, are certainly in structive.

Local Political Conditions.

At the primaries on the 19th of Septem ber all delegates to the nominating conventions of both political parties in New York county will be elected simultaneously. Accordingly the Republicans have called their city convention to meet on September 27. but Tammany Hall, in accordance with its custom, will make its nominations for all local offices on the last day allowed by law for that purpose.

In the borough of Brooklyn, the voters will elect a Register, a County Clerk and District Attorney of Kings county, a Sheriff, Assemblymen and Aldermen. In New York the contest will be essentially and exclusively a local one. A Sheriff, it is true, is to be voted for here, but that office is no longer of political importance, except to the well-paid incumbent, and the other offices are Judges, Aldermen and Assemblymen. In the higher courts of record, two Supreme Court Judges, a Surrogate and a General Sessions Judge are to be elected in November, and from pres ent indications there is likely to be a repetition, in some form, of the fight made a year ago in support of the integrity of the judiciary, the independence of the Judges of the higher Courts from political control and dictation, and the propriety of renominating faithful, efficient and courageous

Judges. Of the three Judges in the higher Court who are candidates for re-election (the general understanding is that Judge Book STAVER is not a candidate for renomina tion) two are Republicans, appointed to fill vacancies by the Governor, and one, Judge Barrerr, though a Democrat, was the nominee of the Republican party on the two previous occasions when he was elected to the bench. At his first election he was opposed by Tammany, which ran a candidate against him; at his second election he was supported by Tammany as well as by the Republicans.

There are ten minor Judges to be elected In the Municipal Courts, now officially se called, the Judges have jurisdiction in case of the poor, and the determination of matters in controversy between employers and workmen, landlords and tenants, and the city and citizens in the enforcement of sanitary and other regulations. These tribunals determine in a year more than 90,000 cases, involving, it is computed, either as principals, witnesses or interested parties. fully 60,000 citizens, or 20 per cent. of the total voting population of this coun ty. These tribunals, the "poor man's Courts"-have a relation with the people of the city which is intimate, constant and minute, and in the election for Judges of such Courts the great body of voters are much more nearly concerned than in the

election of long-term Judges. This is especially true this year when, for the first time, the unprecedented political condition exists, that there is to be no State election and no contest for national candidates. In other words, the New York county campaign of 1899, for which the leaders of both parties are now actively preparing, is a home fight purely. The voters will choose officers for varying terms-As semblymen for one year, Aldermen for two years, Municipal Court Judges for six years and City Court Judges for ten years, and the prime difficulty of the canvass will be to get the electors to the polls in full body. Factional controversies, the aspirations o local statesmen, the antagonisms aroused by district leaders, are likely to enter

tricts turn rather on purely personal than on political considerations. The same number of Assemblymen are to be voted for this year as last, but as the Republican Senate holds over for another year and the Governor is in office for the same length of time, and no United States Senator is to be elected, there is danger that the election will not provoke the interest it deserves

I think that we should, in the interest of our agricultural classes, seek to strengthen our present position in favor of sound and safe money by legally enacting the single gold standard at the next session of Congress.—Surrelary Wilson.

If Secretary Wilson will look at the Act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1873, commonly called the Mint act, he will find it declared in section 14 of that act, that the gold dollar of 25.8 grains shall be the unit of value," and that sliver as a standard is repudiated. This provision of the act has never been amended or repealed, and legally enacting the single gold standard" would be only enacting what is already law.

CHILD'S FRIENDSHIP FOR US.

Chillan Officer Ridicules the Scheme for a South American Alliance Against Us. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read your editorial on the South American alliance against the United States, and beg to inform you that the Republic of Chill will never join any such alliance, especially the present generation, as we Chilians look up to the United States as our father. Why, all of our laws and our Constitution are mostly copied from Uncle Sam. Of course, all of your readers know that a few years ago we had a little tiff with the United States, and we made ample apology for our cheek. Of course, we are still youngsters, but every year we are advancing and following in the footsteps of the United States. Our Government is about the strongest in South America. Argentina, with a man like Julio Roca as President, I would have been given more credit to. For a man of his integrity to visit Brazil and most to the Brazilian President the formation of an alliance against North America, is ridi-

Of course, it would be a blessing to humanity for a country like North America to take the Banda Oriental or Uruguay, as it is a known fact that every three months there is a revolution in it. Since President Cuertas of the Re public has taken over the chair for a space less than eighteen months there have been four attempts at revolutions. Your readers may resember how the last President, Bords, was shot down at the church door on their day of independence.

culous.

All your readers may remember our Chillan war with Peru and what a drubbing we gave her, and last year it looked as if Argentina wanted us to do the same; but thank God. while we have such a long-headed man as our President at the head of our Government, he will always use every resource of diplomacy to tide over all trouble, but Argentina, however, knows full well that we will brush her away if she should go too far with us. We Chilians are known all the world over as the Anglo-Saxons or English of South America. You are gulta right: the Italians predominate in Argentina, and they are trying hard to get control of representation. The Germans are a very big element, and in Buenos Ayres alone there is over forty millions of English capital.

Do not for one moment let your readers imagine that we Chillans will ever agree to such foolishness or pig-headed stupidity as springing an alliance against the United States. Our obligations to the Stars and Stripes areitoo many, and I do not think that any one power in this world can say honestly that we are an ungrateful young republic CHILIAN ABMY OFFICER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reference to Judge Martin Grover, in connection with his early and late hours while holding court, recalls the writer's experience as a juror in the city of Buffalo, forty and more years ago, with Judge Grover upon the bench

The court houses were within from two to four minutes' walk of the American Hotel and its successor, the Tifft House, where the Judge was a guest during the terms of court. I have been in the jury box not only at 8 o'clock A. M., but, on certain occasions, at 8 and 9 o'clock P. M. In Judge Grover's court everything was in full blast every morning at 8 o'eloek.

I think he was a great favorite with all who had anything to do with his court. The term. "a diamond in the rough," was most appro-

He was exceedingly prompt in giving his decisions on the bench. I recall an instance when I was drawn as one of the extra panel of 100 in a criminal case that had excited unusual interest. It was difficult to get a jury. nost every juror drawn desired to get clear

of serving.

A young man belonging to one of the wealthlest families of Buffalo was drawn and questioned as to his qualifications as a juror by the District Attorney: "Had he expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused?" "Ohi yes," was the reply. "You are excused," said the District Attorney.

juror by the District Attorney: "Had he expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused?" "Oh! yes." was the reply. "You are excused," said the District Attorney.

As the juror, rejoicing in his escape from duty, steeped down from the witness stand, Judge Grover, in his very moderate and rather drawling manner of speech, said: "One moment, young man. When did you express the opinion you just mentioned?" "This morning, sir."
"After you were summoned as a juror in this case?" "Tes, sir," answered the young man.
"The juror is fined \$50 and will stand committed till paid. Officer will take charge of him. The clerk will proceed."

The fine was naid upon the spot, greatly to the merriment of all present, and as an especial warning to other jurors.

Golden's Bridge, N. Y., Aug, 21.

Complaint of Push-cart Peddlers.

To the Editor of The Sux -Sir: Along that part of Third avenue between 116th and 122d tracts we are being crowded out of business by ewarms of push-cart peddlers, who interfers so seriously with wayon and carriage traffic that we cannot keep the trade we used to have before these foreigners invaded our avenus.

In desperation we appeal to our precinct captain We hold meetings and send a signed petition to him, with the name of every owner or lesses on it, We urve him to help us, and he and his men come They make repeated arrosts, but their work is in rain, for our City Magistrates (with one exception) for some unaccountable reason, will not co-operate

with them. In the meantime the legitimate trade of citteen and taxpayers along here is being seriously interfered with to a degree that will be ruinous eventually, and the hest efforts of the police, acting in good faith on the appeals of these tradesmen, are being thwarted by the Magistrates.

Can these Magistrates justify their conduct in the face of the petition we forwarded? They certainly know that the license to peddle is issued condition. ally; that is, the lesses or owner of the property can object to peddling in front of his premises for any reason he may see fit; yet, in spite of our rights and willing to aid us, our Magistrates, with careless indifference, turn both of us down. THIRD AVENUE TAXPATER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21,

The Woman In the Moon.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Your correspond ent, "W. J. A.,"of Denver, Col., in your issue of toy seems much porturbed as to "what has become of the man in the moon." Well he may be, for the man is no longer there. Lune, sweetest orb of the night, harbors him no more. Lovely woman has displaced him. No dream, either.

To prove this proposition let our friend "W. J. A.,"

whose brain in his maturer years is clear and s need no glass of any kind to see what a change has ome over the face of our satellite in these fin de As the brilliant attendant of our planet sweeps up

the eastern sky he will see, if the night be clear, the time clear-cut Grecian features in profile of the woman in the moon gazing with steady eye toward There she is, and as much in evidence as are her

lovely earthly sisters. Long may she look down upon this gray old globe.

Many Onamon, M. J., Aug. 23,

40,000 DEAD FROM FAMINE.

Owing to Long Continued Drought. Despatches from England say that 40,000 ersons have died of starvation in German East Africa. The terrible famine that is now decimating the tribes living along and back of the east coast between Zanzibar and Mombasa, about 200 miles, is due to failure of the rains during two consecutive seasons and consequent inability to raise the crops upon which the natives depend for subsistence. The suffering was great last year, and this year the most appalling stories have been coming from the stricken district, which embraces about 100,000 square miles. The drought is at an end at last, as copious rains have fallen this summer, out thousands of people have been too feeble to put in crops and the mortality has

been greater since the rains beganthan before. The German Government started temporary hospitals, and all the missionary and philanthropic societies have been active in relieving distress. Many were reduced to so feeble a state that rice, their usual food, was too coarse state that rice, their usual food, was too coarse a ration and they could not digest it. Missionaries wrote in May that all the people of many towns had perished and thousands were suffering from dysentery, ulcers and other diseases that usually attend famine. Children of all ages were in a frightful state of emaciation. In addition to the relief measures of the Government, the Mohammedans of the coast, the German Catholic missionaries and the Church Missionary Society of England have been active in relieving distress and supplying seed for the next crop. Funds are still being sent from Europe, but the distress continues to be very great.

What a Great Fire a Little Spark Kindleth." To the Priton of The Sun-Sir: I read with interest of the improved firebox for loco-motives invented by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. If it is successful, lit is destined to be of immense alvantage to the great Vanderbilt system. While I congratulate him sincorely upon his achievement as an inventor, I wish that he would next turn his attention to devising some method of restraining the flying sparks of speeding locomotives, so that they may not prove engines of destruction-unconscious incendiaries - destroying crops and fences of farms bordering upon the railroad. and bringing loss to those who can ill afford to lose the products of their toll.

lose the products of their toil.

The country throughout central and western New York is suffering from long-continued drought—in itself a great discouragement to the farmers whose crops are injured by it—but added to this is the danger from fire occasioned by sparks from passing engines, which are a constant menace to property and to human life even. Some insurance companies refuse to insure farm buildings on this account and other companies require a higher rate of insurance because of this menace to property in the near vicinity of the railroads.

Twice during the year our fences and crops have been fired by sparks from passing locomotives. The last time the assistance of kind friends and neighbors was required to prevent the fire that spread so rapidly from invading the house that has sheltered successive generations of the name for more than a century. Individual incendiaries, when caught in the act, are amenable to law. It would seem that great corporations should deal honorably and justly in small as well as in great things, thus confuting the assertion that "corporations have no souls." have no souls."

I am merely expressing the views and feelings of innumerable others who have suffered in like manner and failed to obtain redress.

PORT GIBSON, N. Y., Aug. 19.

The Boers Assailed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre pondent "Crittenden" goes back to the Transvaal of "some fifteen years" ago for material for his remarks about the Boers and the negro natives. With all modesty I beg to say I have come direct from south Africa after staying some nine months in Cape Town and two years in Johannesburg. It is not only the Hottentota who are as "playful as children"— that is the characteristic of the Zulus, the finest body of natives in South Africa for physique and the most light hearted, but in war the most warlike To find them light hearted, however, you must turn from the Transvaal to English territory, viz., Natal, where they are judiciously handled.

No one who has spent any time in the Transvani in recent years can deny that the Dutch are exgood," is the expression always forthcoming from the poor belabored "nigger." Restricted freedem is but a little distance removed from absolute slavery, and in many instances the results are worse It suits your correspondent to dwell upon British encroachments and oppression, but it will require a ton of argument for whitewashing a square inch of outchman, and those who are acquainted with the Boer methods will bear me out. Piety and petty theft, accompanied by uncleanliness, are the Boor stock in trade. The natives whose country the Boe has appropriated cannot walk about without

badge number and a license.

It is of no use harking back fifteen years ago. The question is, What is the position to-lar? The Boer farmer was always happiest when his comestead was beyond the scope of his neighbor's vision; when the Boer treasury was so depleted that they were obliged to raise a loan by penny paper IOU's to meet a bill of £300 sterling. But when the English discovered for them that there was gold in their country, and English capital was invested to produce it, the Boer in authority soon became ; very different gentleman from the Arcadian species. "Thank you very much indeed for your assistance to our exchequer, but civil rights? O dear, no!" After all. a great deal of the prejudice existing on the part of the Boers to the Uitlanders is due to the Hollander element who get the fat billets for which education necessary, and who do their best to keep wide the J. MERRICE. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

Two of the Smith Family.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The members of the great and gregarious Smith family, whose an nual meeting in New Jersey, now nearly due, is all ways fully chronicled in THE SUN, may be interested in reading the epitaphs which grace the tombetone of two of their distinguished ancestors whose bodies, together with those of their respective wives, lie buried in the "Skyland" of western North Carolina Strolling one day not long ago along the road which leads from Asheville to Biltmore, the famous Vanderbilt estate, I saw among the trees that crown a slight eminence white objects which resembled tombutones, and, following a woodland nath, came presently to a secluded little graveyard. iere I spent an hour in reading quaint inscriptions, some of which I copied, and among them were the epitaphs to which I have alluded. They run as fol-

"In memory of Col. Daniel Smith, who departed this life on the 17th of May, 1824, aged 67. honest man and a brave soldier. The soil which inurns his ashes is part of the heritage wrested by his valour for his children and his country from a rothless and a savage foe."

Hard by the grave of Daniel is that of James M. Smith, who was "Born, 14th June, 1787; Died, 18th May, 1856. He was the first child of white parent age born west of the Alleghany in the present State of North Carolina, and his course of life exhibited many qualities worthy of imitation by all who com after him. He was a pattern of industry, frugality, energy and enterprise; a useful citizen, a waru friend and an Honest Man."

J. LAWRENCE KRARREY. PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 21. Complaint of Brooklyn Car Service

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Not: "How long, O Lord, howlong" are residents of Brooklyn com-pelled to patronise the old Nassau line, to suffer the svils of the racked, worn out, jerky old care care ies. I challenge any one to show me in any city in this land, with a population of 100,000 and over, so utterly miserable a service, both as to equipment and convenience to the public. There has been no increase of transfers, but on the contrary, the service has been curtailed. No cars to Fulton Perry, and it would puzzle any one to know, when landing at Ful ton Ferry, how to get to a Seventh avenue or a Fift

avenue car.

Burely there is a wide opportunity for great im-

New York, Aug. 22. The Feeling Among Travelling Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SET: I see by your saper that Mr. Willet knows a great nu

The state of the s

Travelling men realize the fact that a very much larger number are on the road since Mr. McEinley was elected President than before that time. Times were so dull before his election that almost 50 per cent, were laid off; and they are not very apt to forget that fact. Travelling men are not likely to forget the party that started a tres revival. Maw Bonz, Aug. 22,

sailors they are experts in spinning yarns.

PREACHER TURNS DAY LABORER.

The Rev. Mr. McNutt Tries to Learn Why Terrible Mortality in German East Africa Workingmen Don't Go to Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—The Rev. George McNutt, for several years paster of the Fourth Presbyterian church of this city, is pursuing practical quest after information as to why so many persons, especially the laboring men, absent themselves from church. It was the experience of Mr. McNutt as a pastor in this city that the privilege of reaching the masses was denied him. He decided to investigate the matter. To do so he conceived the idea of giving up his pastorate for a time, and, by mingling with laboring men, by knowing them but keeping his own identity a secret, by performing their duties and seeking to understand their difficulties, prepare himself for the preaching of a Gospei that would appeal to them more strongly than had been the case, when, without such knowledge and experiences, he had labored Sunday after Sunday only to find that the conversion of men did not follow his work.

Resigning his pastorate and placing his wife and children in a boarding house, Mr. McNutt donned an old suit of clothes and started out to see what it was that deterred men from placing hemselves under the influence of the gospel Tired and hungry he applied at one of the iron factories at Marion for a job. He waited nearly half a day at the gate of the factory and then the oreman admitted him and gave him work at \$1 a day. He was to be ready for work at 7 A.M. and work till noon, and begin again at 1 P.M., and work till 6. He was assigned to a gang that was unloading railroad iron and at this he labored until Saturday night, hour after hour, through the hot days, without anything to relieve the monotony of the work. At night he was so utterly after supper, and each morning he returned to work with feelings of greater aversion for his ich. When Thursday evening came, he remem bered that it was prayer meeting night at all Fre beterian churches but rest was so necessary to him that he contented himself with the memory

and slept as soundly as though he had not missed the service. At the end of the week he gave up his job and left the place. Mr. McNutt came away from Marion with a broader charity and with a less optimistic view of what may be accomplished by the churches. The minister's next experience was as a larm hand in Johnson County. Here the work was not so hard and the associations were a great deal better, for, though he had asked for work as

a tramp, the tarming community were generous with their confidences and he tound himself well treated. His employer invited him to attend the country church on Sunday and the minister and tarmer went along. When he entered the little church one of the elders conducted him to a seat well up in front and showed a friendly interest in him. This treatment was in such happy contrast with the cold indifference that he had en countered in city churches where he went in his tramp garb that he enjoyed the sermon and entered heartily into the spirit of the services. Among the tarmers from whom he received employment he found a commendable regard for his bodily comfort and spiritual welfare, and in nearly every case was treated with respect and kindness. He found the work less laborious and the meals wonderfully tempting, in contrast with those of the cheap boarding houses where he stopped when employed in factories in the cities

It was while employed in a factory at Muncie that the minister thought he would go out on Saturday night and see what inducements were being offered for a better life outside of the factory. He visited all of the churches in that city but found them closed and dark. On the of one of the largest he saw five young men drinking from a bottle and indulging in coarse jests Then he went among the saloons and in three ounted 135 men who were engaged in drinking and card playing. His inquiry for the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association led to the information that there was no organization in Muncie. Then the minister began to moralize. "Here in Muncie," he said, "are 100 saloons, each loing business seven days in the week and about eighteen hours a day. While all the religious nominations are represented, each is content with four or six hours' service each week. In other words, the devil is at work about 18 hours a day and the Christian people of Muncie are trying to overcome him by an average of about two hours' work a day."

Mr. McNutt is still pursuing his inquiries.

Inroads on Maine's Angora Cat Trade. From the Massachusetts Ploughman

There were larger shipments of cats from Mainhe past year than for any season, previous, there being over 6,400 cats shipped out of the State, going to all parts of the United States and exported to toreign countries. One concern alone he Walnut Ridge Farm Company, of Boston sent 986 Angoras, Frederick D. Nudd, of Water ville, 486, Mr. Emory, of North Anson, 379, Mrs. Mary H. Rawlett, of Rockland, 114, J. W. Dean of Troy, 419, besides many others. Besides this 14.860 Angora cats remaining in various section Maine, It is estimated that there are only 52,500 Angora cats in all America, compared with several million common cats.

The number of Angora cats in Maine is gradu ally diminishing, there being at least 1,000 less each season. The demand is so great for them that the tarmers cannot keep up with a sufficient supply. Maine people made over \$50,000 last year on their cats. This is rather a lucrative ousiness when one stops to think that three years ago but tew shipments could be recorded. The

express companies are large gainers.

A Country With One Policeman From the Boston Green Bag. There is one country in the world, and probably mly one, which gets along with a single police man; that is Iceland. Iceland is peopled by the descendants of Vikings, including many famous warriors and heroes, but they are so law-abiding that they have no need of policemen. The soiltary officer, in spite of his great responsibility, has a very easy time. He is maintained more for ornament and dignity, than for use. The celanders think it would not do to have a capital without a policeman, and so they keep one. This police force is large in one sense. Its member is six feet high, broad shouldered, and handsomely uniformed.

Origin of the Word Welsher.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Some weeks ago in a letter published in THE BUN, I inquired as to the correctness of the statement in the Century Dictionary concerning the origin of the word "Welsher." Several letters relative to the matter subsequently appeared in THE SUN, but in no instance was the character of the information presented such as to entitle it to be considered authoritative. Having continued my effort to determine the truth in this matter, it may interest your readers to know the resail of my investigation, and I therefore present the following as eminently satisfactory:

"Welsher (common) a race-course swindler who makes bets, takes the money if he wins, absconds if he loses.

"The word has no connection with the natives of Wales, who are quite as honest as other people. Welsch in German argot signifies a foreigner, and rothwelsch or redwelsh is the name applied to the canting language which thieves use among themselves. selves.

"The word welsher as used originally in England and borrowed from the Germans meant nothing and thus suares, the greek of Stang, Jargon and Cant."
Leiand, "Dictionary of Stang, Jargon and Cant."
C. G. Fatture.

Business Chances at Sing Sing. From the Sing Sing Star of Hope.

TO EXCHANGE.—The advertiser will be glad to ex-change a banjo, a mouth organ, a pair of blan-kets, 47 Moody and mankey tracts and three price sermons by Talmage for a jack-ariew, a three-ope-nered file and 30 feet of rope. Address Dissatisfied Dick, Ulinton P.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.

Dick, Cliaton P.

TO EECHANGE—a person owning a life interest in a small, but comfortable furnished apartment in a well-lighted, well-wentlisted atons building, will atchange the same for a blanket, a rellow dog and a cave in the side of a bill attracted in any desort country on the face of the globe. Address Life Larry, Cliaton P. (1000 BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY -A party (1 COOD BUSINESS OPEDETUNITY —A party have 1 ing an eight-years atom-cutting contract with the State wishes to relinquish it. Any person may have the earne if he can make the proper arrangement with the Governor. The contract includes free board, grand moude by string and brass band, expert medical attendance and spiritual care. Must be investigated to be appreciated. Address Good Taing Goods, Clinica Scotta, C

TRADE CONGRESS TOPICS.

Thirty-one Governments to be Represented at Philadelphia in October.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The International Commercial Congress, to be held during the National Export Exposition, will be a notable gathering for the discussion of trade and commerce. Thirty-one foreign governments have so far accepted the invitation to be represented at the Congress, and have named delegates, many of whom are men of worldwide reputation. Up to Aug. 15, 128 foreign Chambers of Commerce and other organizations of like character had named delegates to the Congress. Many of these are business men who will speak for trade in South Aniers ica, Europe, South Africa, India, Australasia, China, Japan, and other countries. They will ome prepared to discuss the commercial conditions affecting trade relations between the United States and the countries which they represent. Several hundred American Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and similar organizations will be represented at the Congress. The delegates will be business men of high standing. There will be every opportunity for n full and fair discussion of all topics affecting international trade by men particularly inte ested and competent to consider every phase

presented. The Pan-American Congress, organized by the late James G. Blaine, and the Commercial Congress held in connection with the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Philadelphia museums in 1897, were attended by delegates epresenting the American continent alone. The influence of these gatherings was farreaching. The coming Commercial Congress will have an influence that will reach to all juarters of the globe.

Arrangements for the Congress, which will pen in the Exposition Auditorium on orabout Oct. 10, are being made under the immediate supervision of Director-General Wilson. The Congress is under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, of which Dr Wilson is the Director. It will be onesed with imposing occumenters. President Michanley has been invited to make the principal address. The deliberations of the Congress will be uniformly in the English language. A number of leading American citizens have been invited to open the discussions on various groups of subjects and, if possible, to act as chairmen while the subject comprised in the discussions opened by them are under consideration.

Among the subjects that will be dealt with are such matters as improvements in the Consular service, and in Custom House regulations; commercial education; the parcels post; the inter-occanic cinals; international banking, and the commercial roblems arising from the new spheres of influence acquired by the United States. mediate supervision of Director-General Wil-

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THE FATHER OF PENMANSHIP.

Spencer Wrote His First Characters Upon Bark and the Sands of the Beach. From the Philadelphia Repord,

GENEVA, O., Aug. 19.-There is a project on foot here to erect a memorial library to the memory of the world's greatest penman, Platt R. Spencer. The new building will be of stone. and is to cost \$20,000. Besides an extensive library it is to shelter the historical collections of Ashtabula county.

In this town of some 3,000 inhabitants Spencer lived in the early days of the Western Reserve, and in the little log school house, which was also his residence, he first taught writing-This little log house is fresh in the memories of hundreds of the most successful men and women of the United States, who in early days came from all sections of the country to attend. this school, which was commonly known as

"Jerico" or the "Log Seminary." Spencer's life was filled with hardships, and all that he attained was gained by hard study, hard work and strength of purpose. He could, therefore, as a teacher, appreciate the hardships of his pupils in their struggles for an education. It was as much Spencer's attitude toward his pupils as his capabilities that made him famous as an instructor. Although Spencer was a teacher of many branches, his specialty, as is well known, was penmanship The beautiful characters of the Spencerian

The beautiful characters of the Spencerian system of writing are taught to-day most extensively in every State in the Union.

When these characters first took form it was not upon carefully prepared paper, but in the sands by the water's edge, on the bark of trees and upon the framework forming the cabin of a lake steamer. Long before he had attained the age of eight years his great desire was to write or draw.

Even at this early age his hardships in pursuing his chosen work are noticeable, for up to that time he had never seen a piece of writing paper. He had heard of writing paper and its uses, however, and it was his great desire to secure, if possible, a single sheet. He then lived at East Fishkill, New York State, his native town. This point was a Mecca for lumbermen in those days, who often traversed a distance of twenty miles to the nearest town of any size.

To one of these lumbermen the ambifures

To one of these lumbermen the ambitious boy intrusted what was probably his first penny, instructing him to buy him a sheet of paper before his return. It was nearly midnight when the lumberman arrived back at Fishkill, but Platt was waiting for him, and with the precious sheet before him in his room he becan to write.

While in school at Conneaut, this county, Spencer asked permission to build a partition around his desk, that he might study alone. Consent being given he built the partition, this remannship was so noticeably fine that he was levied upon to write copies for the entire writing class of the school. These copies were usually of his own composition, and many times were verses of poetry containing some gem of thought. He once wrote a noem on "The Pen," which is considered his best.

When he became a teacher himself he gave no countenance to the rupil who was inclined to waste his time. He would, however, stay hours after school to assist the willing public, and a parent could have taken no more heartfeit interest in their welfare.

It is for this reason that his pupils, though now well along in years, seek to remember him in a befitting manner. Mahlon J. Woodruff, of New York city, has erected a stone as the grave of Mr. Spencer in Genera Cemetary, and on this stone are the following words:

this stone are the following words
FLATT BOUERS SPENCER,
1800-1804.
Poet, Penman, Educator,
Author of Spencerian Penmanship,
Reformer, Bonefactor.
Erected by his grateful pupil,
MAHLION J. WOODBUFF,
New York City,
Ry permission.

DRAWING ROOM PARO. Said to Be a Favorite Recreation in Some

From the Cincinnest Enquerer. Appropos of the recent efforts of the police to uppress gambling, it can be stated that the tiger unsheaths his claws at regularly stated ntervals in a number of fashfonable bomes on Walnut Hills, although the police have my had the slightest inkling of it. Fare is dealt by dainty hands from a silvered box, and the cheerful call of the dealer: "One turn and a call. ladies and gentlemen! Place your bets?' is heard as often as the eards in the fare box are

reduced in number to four. This game is for an exceedingly small limit but is, nevertheless, faro, and is dealt at some of the most exclusive homes on the hill. It was started in this wise: A gentleman, a resident of Park avenue, while strolling along one of the streets in this city some mouths ago, was attracted by a faro layout in the window of a pawn shop. The faro board, with all the cards, from ace to king, was there; the farobox, the check rack and cheeks and the essence of the except. The gentleman bought the whole layout, carried it home, and soon is included in the same of faro. A regular cith now meets at least once a week on Walnut Hills, and the host and hostess act as bankers. The checks are sold at a small price per stack, but one laily triumphantly announced that she had wos \$4.70 during an evening sindy last week. The percentage of "splits," as is usual to faro, soes to the dealer, and in this manner, sithough some of the guests may win and others lose, the bank is rarely hit very hard.

The hostess usually occupies a lookout chair. This game is for an exceedingly small limit

hard.

The hostess usually occupies a lookout chair, seated where she can overlook her husband, while he manipulates the cards and pays or takes the bets. The "faro" game is fast assuming the proportions of a fad with those who have adopted it, and it is said if many more persons are admitted to the sink another layout will have to be purchased.

Deer Destroying the Watermelon Crop-From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gurnara. Okla... Aug. 20.—A remarkable complaint has been filed with the Territorial Game Warsien. For two years the shooting of deer has been absolutely prohibited in the territory, and the animals have become very ritory, and the animals have become very rientiful. Farmers living near Carney, who are raising watermelons, complain that herds of the deer come every night to their patches and eat all the ripe melons. They are forbidden to shoot or capture them, and demand from the game warden protection for their